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# AI Regulation – “this is where we draw the line”

Chain of thought, harmful effects are everywhere as seen from the AI Ethics essay. And this is where we draw the line. This is how the governments in a lot of places are doing this.

European, Indian and American perspective.

## The AI ACT or Horizontal AI law

*Prompt: “Can you give me a detailed summary on the Eu AI law and the latest developments. Preferably in a point by point fashion for ease of understanding.”*

The European Union is in the process of implementing the world's first major set of comprehensive regulations on artificial intelligence technology, known as the AI Act. This legislation was proposed by the European Commission in April 2021 and it aims to regulate the use of artificial intelligence in the EU to ensure better conditions for the development and use of this innovative technology. The Act also seeks to ensure that AI systems used in the EU are safe, transparent, traceable, non-discriminatory, and environmentally friendly​[1](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/headlines/society/20230601STO93804/eu-ai-act-first-regulation-on-artificial-intelligence)​.

Under the AI Act, AI systems are analyzed and classified according to the risk they pose to users, with different rules for different levels of risk. AI systems are divided into four categories based on risk:

* Unacceptable risk: These are systems that are considered a threat to people and will be banned. This includes systems that manipulate people's behavior, classify people based on personal characteristics or behavior, and real-time biometric identification systems like facial recognition​[1](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/headlines/society/20230601STO93804/eu-ai-act-first-regulation-on-artificial-intelligence)​.
* High risk: These are AI systems that negatively affect safety or fundamental rights. They are used in products under the EU’s product safety legislation or fall into eight specific areas that will have to be registered in an EU database. These systems will be assessed before being put on the market and throughout their lifecycle​[1](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/headlines/society/20230601STO93804/eu-ai-act-first-regulation-on-artificial-intelligence)​.
* Limited risk: These AI systems should comply with minimal transparency requirements that would allow users to make informed decisions. This includes AI systems that generate or manipulate image, audio, or video content​[1](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/headlines/society/20230601STO93804/eu-ai-act-first-regulation-on-artificial-intelligence)​.

In the case of AI models like ChatGPT, which fall under the category of "Generative AI", they would need to comply with transparency requirements such as disclosing that the content was generated by AI, designing the model to prevent it from generating illegal content, and publishing summaries of copyrighted data used for training​[1](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/headlines/society/20230601STO93804/eu-ai-act-first-regulation-on-artificial-intelligence)​.

As of June 14, 2023, the European Parliament lawmakers passed the AI Act, putting the EU a critical step closer to formally adopting these regulations. The enforcement of the Act would fall on European Union member states, with corporate violators facing fines of up to $33 million or 6 percent of the company’s annual global revenue, which could add up to billions of dollars for tech giants such as Google or Microsoft. Final approval of the bill is expected by the end of this year​[2](https://foreignpolicy.com/2023/06/14/eu-ai-act-european-union-chatgpt-regulations-transparency-privacy/)​.

While I was able to find considerable information about the AI Act, the specific details about how it would affect the application of AI in the healthcare industry are not clearly outlined in the sources I found. The Act does suggest that AI can create many benefits, such as better healthcare, but the specifics of how AI will be regulated in healthcare are not explicitly described​[1](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/headlines/society/20230601STO93804/eu-ai-act-first-regulation-on-artificial-intelligence)​. For more detailed information on the specific impact of this legislation on healthcare AI, it may be necessary to look at specialized healthcare policy sources or legal analyses that aren't readily available in my current search results.

More from (2)

The European Parliament is preparing to negotiate the first-ever rules designed to ensure the safe and transparent use of Artificial Intelligence (AI). These new rules will prohibit AI systems for social scoring, biometric categorisation, and emotion recognition. The initiative aims to promote the adoption of human-centric and trustworthy AI and protect health, safety, fundamental rights, and democracy from harmful effects of AI. A majority of MEPs voted in favor of adopting a negotiating position on the Artificial Intelligence Act, which aims to ensure that AI developed and used in Europe aligns with EU rights and values, including human oversight, safety, privacy, transparency, non-discrimination, and social and environmental wellbeing​[1](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20230609IPR96212/meps-ready-to-negotiate-first-ever-rules-for-safe-and-transparent-ai)​.

The proposed rules follow a risk-based approach, establishing obligations for providers and deployers of AI systems depending on the level of risk the AI can generate. AI systems with an unacceptable level of risk to people’s safety would be prohibited, such as those used for social scoring (classifying people based on their social behavior or personal characteristics). The proposed prohibitions include:

* "Real-time" remote biometric identification systems in publicly accessible spaces.
* "Post" remote biometric identification systems, with the only exception of law enforcement for the prosecution of serious crimes and only after judicial authorization.
* Biometric categorisation systems using sensitive characteristics (e.g., gender, race, ethnicity, citizenship status, religion, political orientation).
* Predictive policing systems (based on profiling, location, or past criminal behavior).
* Emotion recognition systems in law enforcement, border management, the workplace, and educational institutions.
* Untargeted scraping of facial images from the internet or CCTV footage to create facial recognition databases​[1](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20230609IPR96212/meps-ready-to-negotiate-first-ever-rules-for-safe-and-transparent-ai)​.

The classification of high-risk applications will now include AI systems that pose significant harm to people’s health, safety, fundamental rights, or the environment. AI systems used to influence voters and the outcome of elections and in recommender systems used by social media platforms (with over 45 million users) were added to the high-risk list​[1](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20230609IPR96212/meps-ready-to-negotiate-first-ever-rules-for-safe-and-transparent-ai)​.

Providers of foundation models, a new and fast-evolving development in the field of AI, would have to assess and mitigate possible risks (to health, safety, fundamental rights, the environment, democracy, and rule of law) and register their models in the EU database before their release on the EU market. Generative AI systems based on such models, like ChatGPT, would have to comply with transparency requirements (disclosing that the content was AI-generated, also helping distinguish so-called deep-fake images from real ones) and ensure safeguards against generating illegal content. Detailed summaries of the copyrighted data used for their training would also have to be made publicly available​[1](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20230609IPR96212/meps-ready-to-negotiate-first-ever-rules-for-safe-and-transparent-ai)​.

The new law promotes so-called regulatory sandboxes, or real-life environments, established by public authorities to test AI before it is deployed. In addition, MEPs want to boost citizens’ right to file complaints about AI systems and receive explanations of decisions based on high-risk AI systems that significantly impact their fundamental rights. The role of the EU AI Office would be reformed, with the office being tasked with monitoring how the AI rulebook is implemented​[1](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20230609IPR96212/meps-ready-to-negotiate-first-ever-rules-for-safe-and-transparent-ai)​.

## Democratisation of AI

can you talk more about the democratisation of ai from the video and in general about how we can go about achieving it

In the video (1), Sam Altman, CEO of OpenAI, emphasizes the importance of democratizing AI. He believes that the benefits and access to AI should belong to all of humanity, and that the governance of OpenAI should be democratized over time. He suggests that this could be achieved through various means, including the alignment of AI with human values and potentially even giving the public actual board control.

The idea of democratizing AI generally refers to making AI technology accessible and beneficial to everyone, rather than being controlled by a select few. This involves several key aspects:

1. **Open Access to AI Tools and Resources**: This involves making AI tools, resources, and education widely available so that anyone with interest can learn about AI, develop AI technologies, and apply them to solve problems. This is already happening to some extent with open-source AI libraries and platforms, free online courses, and community initiatives.
2. **Inclusive AI Development**: AI should be developed with the input of a diverse range of people to ensure that it understands and respects a wide range of human values and cultures. This can help to avoid biases and ensure that AI systems work well for everyone.
3. **Public Participation in AI Governance**: The public should have a say in how AI is used and regulated. This could involve public consultations on AI policies, public interest representation on AI governance bodies, and mechanisms for public feedback and accountability.
4. **Fair Distribution of AI Benefits**: The economic benefits of AI should be shared broadly, rather than being concentrated in the hands of a few. This could involve policies to redistribute wealth generated by AI, support workers displaced by AI, and ensure access to AI-enhanced services.
5. **Transparency**: AI systems should be transparent and explainable, so that people can understand how they work and how decisions are made. This is important for trust, accountability, and the ability to challenge AI decisions.

Achieving these goals is a complex challenge that will require cooperation between many stakeholders, including AI developers, users, governments, civil society organizations, and the public. It will also require ongoing efforts to navigate the trade-offs between different goals, such as between the benefits of AI and the risks of misuse or harmful impacts.

## World Government or the United Nations in the AI Regulation space

## AI regulating AI

## AI regulating Humans

* AI regulating areas which is too dark for humans to regulate
* AI can help in regulating industries like porn, dark web, money laundering
* AI arbiter in law, makes law more unbiased
* AI finds fraud faster in financial domains
* AI regulating the internet and putting some light on the dark corner of the internet

Humans society is adaptable and just take time. Industrialisation took many generations to make sure that happens. Communism is a failed experiment in the creation of society.

Need to make sure we don’t make any failed experiments.

## Regulating Misinformation and fake news

Understanding the dangers posed by AI-driven disinformation, it's imperative to also address potential solutions to mitigate its impact.

Regulation and policy intervention, especially in the realm of digital platforms, can play a significant role. Policies could be developed to ensure greater transparency from platforms in disclosing the use of AI to generate or disseminate content, or even limiting the use of such technologies in specific high-risk contexts, such as political campaigns or public health communication.

Moreover, public education and digital literacy are crucial. By educating the public about the nature of AI-generated content and how to identify potential deepfakes, individuals can be better equipped to critically assess the information they encounter online. This approach can help to immunize the public against some forms of disinformation and reduce the overall impact.

Technological solutions should also be part of the response. Deepfake detection algorithms are being developed to automatically identify AI-manipulated content. While this is a challenging task given the sophistication of the latest AI techniques, advancements in this area can be an important part of the defense against disinformation.

Furthermore, platforms themselves can be part of the solution. Social media and other digital platforms, which play a significant role in the dissemination of disinformation, could adopt more robust content moderation policies and develop better tools for flagging and filtering out AI-generated fake content.

# References

"OpenAI CEO Sam Altman on the Future of AI." YouTube, uploaded by Bloomberg Live, 26 June 2023, [www.youtube.com/watch?v=\_Hv9GLIGGiE](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_Hv9GLIGGiE). (1)

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